datice: the pursuit of private schemes; the viscous and the fruid which have risen into the accordant threaten to overwhelm us. We must make up our minds now either to redeem the city, or give it up to sack and plunder, as if it had fallen after a super that is by the union of the honest men of all parties. For once at least, party must be forgotten in the December election. The best men must be elected, no matter what may be their party affinities. Let up have no more of that miserable clamer that we heard of so much last Autume—that this candidate was as good as any other, and to other parties must come to him. The dreferent parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To different parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To different parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To different parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To different parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To different parties must meet on a common ground; they must unite on one set of candidates. To differ that union, they must appoint a Committee to meet the others. Let not one seek to forestall the rest, by putting forth its candidates into but let all wait till there has been concert. Any party which seeks to take advantage of the present memoripal rights were in danger. They who raised the outcry know that their own schemes of plander are in danger. These very men will be going to Albary next Winter, and probably begging for a law to has

structed by the Bearo of Directors to resume when similar action is adopted by the Kastern Banks. The excitement has nearly subsided.

THE BANKS IN ALEXANDRIA, VA. ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The banks here will not allow a run. They are paying out small sums only.

THE BANKS OF CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The excitement here in consequence of the unfavor Inchange on New-York is quoted at par, but only Sie edvices from the East paralyzes business. ounts can be purchased at this rate. The paper of an iron house and of a shoe and leather

house, both of this civy, was protested to-day.

J. B. Holmes, a large manufacturer, has made an THE BANKS OF NASHVILLE.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.
The Bank of Nashville suspended specie payment

The merchants held a meeting and recommended the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, and the State

Bank to surpend also, but they refused to do so.
Several of the free banks were thrown out to-day. Confidence is felt that the Bank of Nashville will be able to pay all demands upon it, and have a large surplus beeides

THE BANKS IN WILMINGTON. WILM FOTON, N. C , Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. There is no excitement here, as the Banks are perfectly sound. They will continue as heretofore, but future action will be determined by that of their

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA BANKS. AUGUSTA, Cla , Monday, Sept 28, 1857. The South Carolina and Georgia Banks are all right. The question of suspension is not entertained.

SUSPENSION OF A PUBLISHING HOUSE. Bosros, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

Mesers. John P. Jewett & Co., Book Publishers here, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to about \$100,000.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS. ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. The Republican Judicial Convention for the Third District, was held to-day. Henry Hogeboom of Columbia, was nominated for the long Term of the one Court, and Judge Wm. B. Wright, for the short Term-both by acclamation. These nomina tions are the same as those made at the American Convention, and they are made in consideration of the qualifications of the candidates alone.

THE NATIONAL HORSE EXHIBITION. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The entries of valuable horses for the National Exhibition stready number over 200. The exhibition promises to be exceedingly successful. Horses from New-York may be sent via Hartford or New-Haven, by the steamers from New-York on Tuesday aftermoon, and if delayed on the way, they will be admit-ted. The horses Revenue and Logan are now on

ARREST FOR MURDER. A coschman named Jordan was arrested in this city sesterday for the murder of Appleby, a grocer, in Chicago, last June. He was sent on there this morning. Circumstances strongly implicate him.

MURDER-A MAN DROWNED. Toronto, Monday, Sopt. 28, 1857.

A well-dressed colored woman was found murdered on the Common near Windsor, C. W., yesterday.

The supposed murderer has been arrested.

F. F. Parker, a resident of Detroit, was drowned here to-day while out sporting.

FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.

Br. Louis, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The second Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day. Several rings of horses were exhibited, Missouri carrying off a majority of the premiums. Ten thousand persons were present. Weather delightful.

TRIAL OF TOWNSEND, THE MURDERER TRIAL OF TOWNSEND, THE MURDEREST.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The trial of Townsend, alian McHenry, at Cayuga,
Canada, terminated on Saturday night. The Jury
disagreed, but Townsend was immediately rearrested
for a mander committed in Welland Township about
the same time as the one for which he had just been

ABRIVAL OF THE ANTELOPE AT PORTLAND. PORTLAND, Mr., Monday, Sept. 28, 1837.

The steamship Antelope, from Liverpool via St.

John's, N. F., and Halifax, arrived at this port this

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857—10 r. m..

McCann & Co.'s oil store, on Delaware avenue, above Walnut street, is on fire this evening. The upper stories are occupied as the drug store of Samuel Grant. The building will be entirely destroyed. The ship Tonawanda, ready to sail, and lying at her wharf, was moved out into the stream to save her from injury. The adjoining store of Carson & Newbold is endangered.

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.

The Supreme Judicial Court to day, in the case of Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw agt. the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, which has been on triel for some time, awarded the plaintiff \$18,000. The suit was for damages, the plaintiff is husband having been killed by an accident on the road.

LARGE ROBBERY. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.
The silk house of Mesers. Cartis & Co., on Chestaut street, has been robbed of \$8,000 worth of goods since Saturday night.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL AT BALLSTON. Ballston, N. Y., Monday, Sept 28, 1857.
Two notorious burglars, Low alias Wison, and Clark alias Livingston, and a counterfeiter named Hurlbut, broke jail last night and made good their

A fire occurred at Grand Rapids on Friday last, destroying many of the best business houses. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and the insurance at \$50,000 to \$60,000.

FIRE AT POTTSVILLE, PA.

Pottsville, Pa., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

The Castle William Colliery of Messrs. Rogers, inneckson & Co. was entirely destroyed by fire.

BUTFALO, Sept. 26—6 p. m.—FLOUR extremely dull, and prices fully 125c lower, supply good; asles 700 bils. at \$4.75 for Superfine: \$5 for Fatra, and \$5 25% \$5.50 for Double Extra Obio, Indians and Wisconsin. What unsettled, and \$3 foe, lower, with a good supply; sales 15.00 bush. Chicago Spring at 85c. Coax dull, and lower; sales 12.000 bush. Chicago Spring at 85c. Coax dull, and lower; sales 12.000 bush. A 65c. Oars quite, and nominal at 34%30c. Wasky dull; no sales; beld at 21c. Receives for the last 24 bours: 6,177 bils. Flour; 15,577 bush. Wheat; 37.750 bush. Corn; 13,599 bush. Oats. Ca-Mai Farmants—10c. on Corn and 13c on Wheat to New York. Oswego, Sept. 28—6 p. m.—The continued stringency in the money market checks sales. Wheat lower: sales 5,000 bush. Corns. Ca-Mai Farmants—10c. On Corn and 13c on Wheat lower; sales 5,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives or sales 5,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives. Charles 5,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives. Charles 5,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives. Cons. 6,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives. Cox Martives. Cons. 6,000 bush. Bricago Spring at 92/c. Cox Mantives. Cox Martives. Cox Mantives. Cox Mantives. Cox Mantives. Springs. Alexand Sept. 28—6 p. m.—Business has been almost at a stand to day in consequence of the stringency in the Money market. Sales of Flour only in retail parcels, and no transactions in Warat. A large supply affoot was offered but met no buyers. Barley sells slowly at 90@96c. Shipments since Friday night, 60,000 bush. Corn.

The Rev. M. D. Conway, late of Washington City now of Cincinnati, proposes to lecture on Washington -its Congressmen, clergy, lobby members, &c., &c. -this Winter. The theme is one likely to "open rich,

and Mr. Conway is able to handle it like a master. A NEW SWEET CORN .-- We have tried some ears ar corn, supposed to be a new variety, grown by Mr. Carpenter, of Rye. Conn., that is not only very sweet, but very early, and more prolific than any other we have ever seen of the sugar-corn variety. The cars are large, with twelve rows of grains, very deep

THE JURA AT ST. JOHNS. LATER FROM INDIA.

Gen. Havelock's Victories. NENA SAHIB DROWNED HIMSELF

BAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.

Breadstuffs Steady-Consols 904.

[BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH CO'S. LINES, OPPICE No. 21 WALL STREET.] St. Johns, N. B., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.

Cunard screw-steamship Jura, chartered by the British Government to convey the 76th Regiment to England, arrived at this port at 9:40 a. m. to-day.

She let Cork on the 17th inst , five days subsequer to the Canada's departure from Liverpool, and should have brought four days later news from England and the Continent.

The only paper ascertained to have been brought by her, however, is a copy of The Cork Examiner of the evening of the 16th, which contains very little

The screw steamship City of Washington, from New-York on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool early

on the morring of the 16th. PARIS, TUESDAY NIGHT .- A dispatch from Berlin announces the arrival of the Emperor Alexander yesterday neon.

The cholera prevailed in Hamburg, and, out of two hundred and thirty nine persons attacked, one hundred and thirty six had died in eight days. At Arelan more than two hundred persons had died.

The disease was also prevalent at Stockholm. The Persian Government, through Ferouk Khan, has engaged twenty French officers to proceed to Per-

sia in the capacity of military instructors. A dispatch from Jassay, received from Vienna yes terday, states that nine-tenths of the landed proprietors and clergy have taken part in the Moldavian oleotions, and that a majority voted in a sense favorable

INDIA.

The Bombay portion of the Indian mail had arrived at Marseilles, and was expected to be delivered in London at about midday of Wednesday, the 16th. Bombay advices are to Aug. 14, and the news from

Delhi to July 29. Sorties were repulsed on the 14th and 23d July, with great loss to the rebels. Five hundred men were killed and wounded on the side of the British.

From the 23d to the 29th there was no fighting. The Neemuch mutineers had arrived at Delhi. Brigadier Nicholson was expected at Delhi on the 15th of August, with reënforcements from the Punjaub. Gen. Read had relinquished his command to Gen. Nicholson on account of ill health.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bittoor on the 17th of July, without resistance, and captured thirteen guns. There are no authentic details, however, as yet.

Gen. Havelock was at Lucknow on the 30th July. The three regiments that mutinied were dispersed by the 10th regiment.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th o August. Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on the 2d of

August. Halklar remains faithful. From Bombay it is stated that the mutiny in the

27th regiment at Kalpore was suppressed by six companies of the 43d. One company of artillery had arrived from the

MARSEILLES, Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. The French boat Mersey has just brought the Bombay Mail to the 15th of August. We have no

China mail. Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight; and Gen. Havelock's troops, who are advancing upon

Lucknow, were expected at Delhi. It was reported that Nena Sahib, who had taken to

flight, had destroyed himself. The 7th, 8th and 40th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry had revolted and fled to the Rosne River, pursued by Her Msjeety's 10th Regiment under Gen. Lloyd. Eight hundred of the mutineers were killed. The Punjaub is tranquil, as well as the country

around Delhi, Meernt and Agra At Bundelcund there were signs of disturbance. There is little news from Gwalior. The mutineers

at Scalcote were destroyed on the 16th of July by Ger. Nicholson. Detachments of European troops had been sent to

Bombay. The panic which had existed at Bombay fortnight ago had subsided. Gen. Neil joined Gen. Havelock on the 23d July,

and was on the full march toward Lucknow. A wing of the 23d Infantry had arrived at Bombay

from the Mauritius. At Tinbalpore the 31st Native Infantry, 40th Foo

and 3d Irregular Cavalry, under the native officer orly, attacked on the 7th August the mutineers, consisting of the 42d Native Infantry and 3d Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them. Gen. Woodburn is sick at Cobumby.

Col. Stewart has gone to Mhow Pata.

We learn that a plot has been discovered, and that among the conspirators were the son of the wel known Ameer Gurdfys, and Molire Ally Kursem, who were arrested.

A plot had also been discovered at Benares. It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands

of the rebels.

A dispatch, dated Sept. 8, received at the India House, says Gen. Havelock's forces, after reoccupying Campore, finding Bittoor evacuated, burned it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th of July they found the rebels at Buffey el Gunge, about 18 miles from Cawnpore, numbering 10,000, whom they defeated, with the loss of 15 guns. They expected to reach Lucknow the

next day.

Sir Colin Campbell had assumed command of the Indian army.

Tranquillity is restored in Central India.

The 7th, 8th and 40th Regiments, which mutinied at Camppore on the 23d July, threatened Benares. The 12th Irregular Cavaby, which mutinied at the same time, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife.

The disarmed 26th, Bengal Native Infantry mutinied at Mean on the 30th July, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS.—At the London Corn Exchange this day (16th), there was a very small attendance of buyers. WHEAT—The few sales made are at Monday's prices. BARLEY and OAYs quite as dear as on Monday. In FLOUR there is not much doing. Norfolks slow of sale at \$1.54.9.

412.42/.

I abornes report the supply of Wheat large, and of other articles small. Wheat steady for all sorts: and floating cargoes in demand at very full rates. Barley very firm. Beans and Fass unaltered. Oars quiet.

Loybon Money Marker — [From The Times' city setticle, Tuesday evening]—The funds continue dull. They opened at a decline of \$\frac{1}{4}\$ cent and subsequently experienced a further reduction.

stricte. Tuesday evening j-the tomo continue dust. Law opened at a decime of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent and subsequently experienced a further reduction.

At the Bank of England and in the Discount Market there was considerable increase in the demand for money.

I From The Duily Neins' City Article, Tuesday Heeniag.]—Considerable gloom prevailed throughout the Stock Exchange to day. The Funds fell \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. The market is chiefly prejudiced by the account financial advices from the Continent and New York, and uncrease in the demand for money in the Stock Exchange, in connection with the fortnighty estilement in shares and uncrease in the demand was moderate, but this may be owing to the chromatance that the Bank is the cheapest market at present. The applications at that establishment continue to be considerable.

Lendon Exchange, this day (16th), opening prices: Consols for money, 50] \$d50]; for account, 504 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, and it has now been put to 5-\$\frac{1}{2}\$ cont.

London, Sept. 16.—Yesterday the Rank of H dland again raised its rate of discount. It was previously increased from According to The Times City Article, the movement is believed to have been adopted in consequence of a large amount from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina, where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina and the first preparation of the Amsterdam market from Vicina where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina where the preparations of the Amsterdam market from Vicina and the first preparation of

Under the circumstances it is thought that most of the German Barsks will be compelled to follow the example of the Bark of Holland, and as a general rise will thus be established over a great part of the Centinend, the prospector better times to proportionality deferred.

Paris, Tuesday Night.—The Three Per Cen's have closed, with scarcely any change, at 6%, 5%.

Liverrool. Corn Market—On Tuesday there was a good esteed since at the market, and a fair basiness done in Wirkat, at an advance in red of 3d 47.70 B. Flour was also in better sale. In Bears, Fras, Indian Corn and Oars there was only a limited trade, without change in prices. New Oar-MEAL rather eader.

LATEST.

[By Telegraph to The Cork Constitution of Sept. 17.] Gen. Havelock's force for the reoccupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles, and fought four actions with Neis Sabib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and has taken 24 guns of light caliber; and that, too, in the month of July, in India. On the merning of the 17th July, the force marched into Carwnpore. The soulharrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the field, Nein Sahib. Eight officers and 90 men of H. M. 84th Regiment, 70 ladies and 121 children of H. M. 32d Foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners, and their families, to the number of 400 persons, were the victims of this Satan.

The Court-yard in front of the Assembly Rooms in which Ne in Sahib had fixed his headquarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children which had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbar ously slaughtered on the previous morning, the forther having been stripped naked and then beheaded and thrown into a well, and the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood recked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped-the wife of a merchant, and three others.

Gen. Havelock, in a dispatch to the Governor General, says that "Nein Sahib has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going " to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river the "cavalry and infactry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Aliaba-

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE BANK DIFFICULTIES. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28, 1857. It is very extensively believed in this community that the late suspension by the banks was altogether premature, not being warranted by their condition or that of the business necessities of our people. The banks have acted without concert with each

other, pulling different ways, and if not quarreling outright, at least refusing to adopt any harmonious course of proceeding. To show how pertinaciously they refused to act in concert, it need only be stated that on Friday evening they agreed in general conference to suspend on Saturday, but that all notes of \$5 should be redeemed in coin.

Yet, when Saturday came, this agreement was violated in various ways, every Bank seeming to treat it with contempt. The Mechanics', Southwark and North America paid their circulation in full as fast as it was presented. This stupid course reacted most disadvantageously on men who came in to draw deposits in the shape of five-dollar notes to pay off their workmen. Their checks were refused payment, but marked good, and hundreds of families had to go without a dollar of their usual Saturday supply of wages, because no notes could be had to pay with—one set of men demanding pay-ment of the very paper which the other was in vain very paper which the other was in vai endeavoring to obtain possession of. Under such a system as this all paper currency must rapidly dis-

appear from circulation.

The same disagreement among our banks above referred to was continued in their operations to day. Some of them paid out their notes, but in less than an hour ceased to do so The North America Bank refused to pay either notes or checks, though on Saturday she paid every note presented. This want of concert betrays a lamentable want of head among our moneyed institutions. The people witness it with mortification, but bear up under the inconveniences it entails upon them with commendable nationce. Several of our banks discounted largely

The Easten Bank, which holds \$90,000 of United States stock, has forwarded the scrip to Washington for redemption. I hear of other large amounts taking the same direction, so that the millions now locked up is the Sub-Treasury are in a fair way to be removed to the vaults of the banks, and there will be but little surplus revenue for the next Congre to quarrel over. They will be much more likely to called on to devate the propriety of a general bankrupt law.

Our moneyed men are watching with great interest the effect of your General Banking Law in preventing a run upon the banks. If your institution escape it, it will be wholly due to the public confidence in a currency which they know is secured a the State Treasury. You have every reason thus far to be satisfied with the soundness of a system which our Legislature rejected.

It is not doubted that the Legislature about to b

onvened will relieve the banks from the pendities they have incurred by suspension. That body has been very indulgent to bank applications when there was no pressing emergency like that now presented. The Trenton Banking Company and the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton have both continued specie payments on circulation and de posits. They have had no run upon them, and on Saturday received \$100,000 in gold from the Manhattan Bank, with the assurance that all they needed could be had. These Banks will not suspend. The two banks at Burlington have both suspended, had no run upon them, and on though they continue to pay out their own notes.

Already the people of our city are realizing the folly of having parted with their \$5 notes during the run of last week. A scarcity begins to appear, and brokers, who on Saturday cried down the New-Jersey notes to 10 per cent discount, have this day gone over to the New-Jersey Banks to obtain supplies of their small bills to meet the public demand which even now begins to show itself for them. The probability is we shall be overrun with the small

notes of the neighboring States.

The suspended New-Jersey banks which have accepted charters since 1848 are now by law deemed to be insolvent, and any creditor or stock-holder may apply to the Chanceller for an injunction and the appointment of receivers. The process for closing them up is a very summary one, and probdouble-quick time if any one hostile to the system thought proper to adopt the course indicated by the

THE PILLOW CASE.

My attention has been called to a letter address the people of Tennessee by Gen. Pillow, in which he criticises my campaign in Mexico with the boldness of a master in the art of war, and at the same time eulogizes his own services therein with a hearty good-will that leaves nothing to be added. I do not propose at present to disturb that self-laudation, nor to reply to his animadversions on my plans and operations, although he most provokingly mixes up in every state ment a small grain of truth with a large portion of fiction, so as to give it with the careless all the effect of

A CARD FROM GEN. SCOTT.

that I was born an American. Without, then, entering upon any formal recrimina tion of Gec. Pillow or deterse of myself, I shall proceed at once, in behalf of others, to notice some two or three poists in his address, in the way of explanation, and if I chance to go beyond this it will be merely incidental.

Gor. Pillow now says that, by agreement, Mr. Trist

oreaged to pry to Gon. Santa Anna "carh in hand, as carnest money, \$10,000," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that enbergmently Mr. T. told him (Gen. P.) " that Gen. Scott had furnished "him (Mr. T.) the maney, and that he (Mr. T.) had 'paid the \$10,000."

Being morally certain that Mr. Trist never made such declaration, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. T. had not a dollar of public money in his pose while in Mexico, and never more than sufficed for his very moderate expenses in his private purse; and I certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way whatever. President Santa Anna was at the time, as now, worth millions, and had, in that office, the irresponsible control of all the pecuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one in a private walk.

This blunder of Gen. Pillow grew, no doubt, out o some hint he confidentially picked up about headquarters that I had paid that precise sum "to -"for important information received and to be continued from the enemy's camps and armies. (See my account current with the War Department of secret disbursements, printed by order of the Senste, Feb. 4, 1857.) It was lucky, therefore, that the names of — and — were never confided to Gen. Pillow, as it is certain, from the example before us, he would, contrary to the faith and honor of our country, have published them in full, to the ruin of the parties and their descendants. Even Gen. Santa Anna, if Gen. Pillow's credit be worth anything, could not now return to Mexico, no matter under what pledges to lead the life of a good and peaceful citizen.

Writing to the Secretary of War from the City of

Mexico, Feb. 6, 1848, I said:

"I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalaps, first, because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz; and, second, the necessity of certain explanations which, on account of others, ought not to be reduced to writing. I may, however, briefly add that I have never ten pted the honor, conscience or patriotism o any man; but have held it as lawful in morals as in war to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily. war to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me." [Mexican War Correspondence, House Document, No. 60, page 1,085].

And again, at Washington, June 28, 1848, on render-

ing my account-current of secret and other disburse ments, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

ments, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

"I am ready to go, confidentially, into all those different sures of recept and disbursement with the President, the Secretary of War, or any other member of the Cabinet. I am under an obligation of private and public honer, according to the usages of nations and armies, not to disclose rames and circumstances, except as above."

"On the plainest principles and usages of nations and war, and the practice of our own Government, in respect to secret disbursements, I can in a few hours," &c. [See Senate's Executive Decument No. 34, page 34, ordered to be printed Feb. 4, 1857.]

And that account has been definitively settled on the

And that account has been definitively settled on the

principles I had proposed. A word as to Mr. Trist-long in private life, and struggling with honorable poverty—whom Gen. Pillow has so wantonly dragged before the public. He is represexted in the address as the cunning and malignant genius who instigated me-otherwise a good enough sort of man-to ac's of injustice and persecution! The officers in Mex co (and Mr. Trist, a distinguished West Pointer, stood with them before the enemy, the brave among the brave) will smile to hear this character of their senior General and his companion, the negotiator. No man was more admired than the latter for his quiet, unobtrusive manner and amiability. He was eagerly received and honored by all foreigners of distinction diplomats and others, with whom he came into con tact, and under one signal disadvantage regotiated a most important treaty, which was here glady accepted by the Senate and the country. For this grea rervice, he is still without reward.

New York, Sept. 25, 1837. WINFIELD SCOTT #

BURTON'S THEATER.

MISS CUSHMAN IN FAZIO. The house was crowded; and there was a pleasant, separat, almost triumphant look in many faces, espe

cially the elder ones, for many looked back over twenty years, and reviewed the array of joys and sorrows of the past, since those nights when Casrlotte Curhman played before them in the old Park Theater. Since then the Park has gone, and with it Charlotte Cushman. New thesters have arisen, new faces have appeared. The palmy days of the drams, with their lingy scenery, their dirty accessories, their foggy managers and invalid critics, are all consigned to a re-

spected grave. Miss Cushman was very naturally dissatisfied with both our theaters and our audiences, and went to Loudon in the year 1844, where she appeared at the Princess's Theater, if we remember rigitly, in Fazio, the tragedy selected for her performance last right. She made a hit, which became an established reputation after her powerful representations of Meg Merrilies and Romeo. Since then she has paid two visits to this country. She left it with a fair reputation but no sooner did she create a sensation in England than she was claimed with enthusiasm as "Our Charlotte," and everybody could see the light of her genius, when intensified by the reflector of London appreciation. This is another quality of those 'palmy days" when we received our opinions and dry goods together, by the packet ships from Liverpool. But Mirs Cushman has been struck with the conviction that she returns now to find us intellectually independent, and capable of giving instead of taking a decision on artistic value. All these things passed through our mind while the or chestra, under Mr. Woif, played an overture. We do not know what it was, but Mr. Wolf and his orchestra belong to the "palmy days." The curtain rose on the

We need not express our opinions of Fazio, but to Miss Cushman herself we turn with unqualified satisfaction. She is all she ever was, and more. Time has not touched her with a feather of his gray wing; ray, having gained somewhat in flesh, she has lost much of the hardness of outline, both in feature and form, with which our memories are familar. Physically she surpasses herself, and in her performance a ripe ness of power and an artistic fineness gave evidence that her ability is now at its zenith of perfection. We were present on the occasion, thirteen years ago, when she played Bianca for the first time before a London sudience. In one great quality her English experience has improved per. She is les hard, less metallic in her passions. Without any loss of vigor, she is more tender, more delicate. This was especially remarkable in the second act, when, after the celebrated point, "You have seen Aldebella?" she bursts in o a torrent of threats, until, terrified at the picture of mi-ery she is drawing she breaks down with true womanly feeling, and casts herself into Fazio'e arms.

The audience received Miss Cushman with a hearty welcome, but they soon forgot their feelings for the roman in their celight with the actress. She was called for at the end of the tragedy and bowed her silent acknowledgments. Mr. Burton was then demarded, and he responded in a pithy and happy speech. A gentleman near us remarked that "it was worth the money to see Burton."

We heard around us many comparisons drawn be ween Mise Cushman and Miss Heron. This is the feelishness of ignorance. There is no such thing in gross falsehood. If such tricks can influence the pubart as a parallel, at least as the public understand art, lie mind to my prejudice, I shall then begin to regret that is, exoterically, from the impressions derived from it. The keen eye of the critic can detect the familiarity and case with which Miss Cushman, considered as a mistress of her profession, uses her means. Miss Heron, on the contrary, startles all his experience, upsets his rules, and confuses all his principles by some strange effect; she caters by the window when he is waiting for her at the door, turns her back on expectation and seines the passion by the biade-ail of

which, when he would visit with ariticism, he finds

this year is \$1 55—or more than one and a half per cent on all property, real and personal. If a man receive me 7 per cent nor his property, he must pay out or ill nearly a fourth for taxes: thus reducing his income to has then 5; per cent. And for this enormous taxables there is no corresponding advantage. The stress has budly paved and badly cleaned; the police is half filled. The contractors have taken possession of most of the roads out of town, and of a large propagates of the streets within. The fills and stench are intoinvalue. Orime is less and less punishable, and steadily increases. The City Hall is a sink of corruption. The visuality which reigns there; the disregard of public distinc; the pursuit of private schemes; the visuality which reigns there is the maximum the associated threaten to overwhelm us. We must make up on Mise Cushman satisfies us more by puzzling us less As an elecutionist she does not sacrifice the verse, as Miss Heron does not besitate to do if she can fortify her passion by it. Miss Cushman commands the au-dience; Miss Heron seduces them. Miss Cushman is physically vigorous, terrible and overpowering; his Heron is intense, deep and sensual. With merits so distinct, with qualities so adverse, the one an artist of intellect and experience, the other an extraordinary and eccentric genius, blinding judgment by the biaze of her passion, between such there can be no comparison worth cri icism. Each will have her admirers. Miss Cushman's will be the most taithful to ber, as she will treat them with more consistent consideration.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Two new pieces were played at this house last night. The first one is a semi-French and wholly extravagant musical and military burleaque, called "The Light Guard of Siam." It was rendered into English by Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins, and depends for its success principally upon the military evolutions executed by a company of young ladies in very neat and tasteful uniforms A number of songs and dances are introduced, which tend to make the piece lively and acceptable. The dialogue is not good, being always slangy, and in several instances almost indecently coarse. The principal parts are played by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Peters. All the costsmes are very pretty and effective, and the piece was received with considerable

cot, entitled "Nothing to Nurse." It is very ingenious and well written, and was carried off admirably by the capital acting of Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

There was no call for the author in either case.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The other play was a farce by Mr. Charles M. Wal

The Republicans of the Ninth Ward met in Bleecker Buildings last evening to ratify the nominations for State officers recently made at Syracuse. The large hall was dersely packed at an early hour. John Karsen, esq., President of the Republican Association of the Ward, having called the meeting to order, introduced DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, esq , who was received with deafening demonstrations of applause, and spoke LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: My friend Gen. Nye,

who is to follow me, will give you the eloquence of th

evening. I propose to speak a few plain words, ad

dressed solely to your reason. A popular election answer

a double purpose: first, of selecting the public servants,

a most capable man, once a Whig, pure in motivard radical in opinion. Mr. Ciapp, the candidate f. Secretary of State, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the cand

hands. If, however, none of the offices could have any direct relation to the matter of Slavery, the suc

People may shut their eyes, if they will—for none are so third as they who will not see—but it is nevertheless most probable that nothing but the firm attitude of the Free States can avert the decision of the Supreme Court, that slaves may be brought into this State and held here for a time against our will, and an act of Congress, that there may be free trade in slaves, as in teas and silks, and as a natural legal consequence, that they may be sold here; inasmuch as whatever can be lawfully imported may be lawfully sold. Have I not said enough to show that there is a motive for every man to exert himself now, as in times past, and even more than in times past, as the det get is more imminent? No Republican who reflects on the true position of affairs, can be negligent in attending the polls himself, and in persuading others to do so; and it also seems clear to me, that no elector, who caimly and dispassionately looks at things around

who caimly and dispassionately looks at things around him, can fail to become a Republican, if he be not one alreedy. Thus far I have so ken of the State offices, these being chiefly political in their nature. I will not positive and which ought to be filled without ref-not positival and which ought to be filled without ref-not positive and which ought to be filled without ref-

not position, and which ought to be filled without ref-creace to party. They are to be filled, as you know, not at the general election in November, but at the charter election, which, by the new charter, is to be held in December. Our numerical Government, ar-rather misgovernment has almost passed into a proverb. Our taxes have increased in three years from less than three to more than eight millions. The rate of taxation

hostility in the rest, and cause the schemes of referents to fail. A great outery has been raised about the legislation of last Winter regarding this city, as if our manicipal rights were in danger. They who reased the outery know that their own schemes of plander are in danger. These very men will be going to Albany next Winter, and probably begging for a law to take the people, that they may put money into their people etc. If the Legislature were to listen to the eather and keep their tands off from the city, the whosts of its government would stop. There is no danger for municipal rights, and never has been any. The rease of General Government has been constantly widening. In the ole days of the Republic the Mayor was appointed by the Governor. Do you think that if he were now appointed a Albany we should have as bad a man in that effice as we now have? The tencency of the times is all toward in creating, not lessening the power of municipal government. But what do you suppose was this Legislation of which so much has been said? It consisted of cieven sole—the Supervisors and the Central Park set the City Hall act, the Tax Commissioners' set, the New Charter, the Poice act, the Park Wardens' act, the Stage Routes act, the Stips and Wharver' Regulations act. Now, of all those acts, there are only two against which I ever heard any objection, and they are the Port Wardens' act and the Police act, The other acts were by common consent most preful acts. They are not party acts at all. The Supervisors' act and the Contral Park act were drawn by Mr. Dillon, the late Corporation Connect. But what shall we say of the two obnazions act,—two and of the city are the Poice out of the corrupt hand leto with it had fallen. No person could have been a witness of what took place at the last election, and more expecially of the scenes of the loth and 12th of June, without seeing that 'he law of self-procevation absolutely required the power over the Police sor I will say, that to sate man can believe that some act was spiri by whom the functions of Government are to be carried on till the next election; and, second, of signifying the preference of the people between the different parties, their principles and measures. It is not possible to divide an election of this twofold significance, however desirable it might be to make the choice o the people depend slete upon the fitness of the can For this reason, whoever seeks to influence the elections in favor of a particular ticket must adwith the other parties upon good men and true, to administer our city affairs. In both these things, my friends and fellow Republicans, may we deserve and achieve success. early, in reference to our municipal ele dress himself both to the fitness of the candidates and the deserts of the party which has nominated them. In saying this I should wish to be understood as refer In saying this I should wish to be understood as referring to effices which are political in their nature. There are others—such, for example, as judicial and municipal offices—in respect to which party ought not to be heard, for it has properly nothing to say. Let me, then, cell your present attention, first, to the candidates of the Republican party, now before the people, and then to the claims of that party itself upon the choice of the electors. The cardidates on the State ticket—and no others have yet been nominated—are, without an exception, worthy of the warmest support. Wil-At the conclusion of the speech three rousing ch were given for Mr. Field, and his address was to quently interrupted by tremendous applause. MR. CLARK read a series of appropriate resolutions, which were received with applause and adopted by acciamation. at no others have yet been nominated—are, without an exception, worthy of the warmest support. William Curtis Noyes, the cancidate for the office of Attorney-General, we know. He is one of you, and to your knowledge will do such honor to the place, as hes not been conferred upon it for many years. Robert Denristoun, the cancidate for Controller, is a radical Demecrat, incomptible, film, strict: in whose hands, the finances will be sate, the credit of the State protected, and the public expenditures as carefully watched, as they can be watched by a single officer. John T. Hogebeen, the candidate for Treasurer, is smother of the school of radical Democrats, whose principles and whose practice are on the side of strict construction and strict commussioner, is the third of the same bones' and navielding school. No wastein! expenditure will be sanctioned by him; no unjust claim will receive his favor. George Geddes, the candidate for State Engineer, is a most capable man, once a Whig, pure in motive, Gen James W. Nyr was now introduced, and having been received with three times three, proceeded to make one of those characteristic and telling spocehea for which he is so justly calebrated. In the course of his remarks he pend a well merited tribute to the ominous gentlemen who compose the Republican State tiches, criticised old Mr. Buchanan's recent letter to the New-Haven electors in such a way as to bring down the house boisterously, and defended, in a very able manner, the legislative act of last Winter, establishing the Metropolitan Police Districts. The meeting was altogether a very spirited one, and gives promise that altegether a very spirited one, and gives promise the Nimb Ward at least is wide awake, and will her whole duty in the forthcoming contact.

Bestey of the Second Precinct, while in Leveloy's listel, at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday, was several tis accosted by a book-prodder who hawked obscene order to incuce him to purchase. After exposing his ya nabe a erchancise, the officer thought it his duty Secretary of State, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, the candidate for State Prison luspector, are worthy of the places for which they have been nominated. The office of Judge of the Court of Appeals is not a publical office, and therefore I reed not speak of Mr. Jenkins further than to say, that he is a good lawyer and an upright man. Altogether this is a list of candidates such as has not been presented to the electors of the State for many years—one which the State needs, and which will do very much to purify the atmosphere of the capital. If the choice depended solely on the fitness of the caudidates, I should not hesitate to ask you to vote for this ticket in preference to either of the others. But when we to make a small investment of forty-five coats, for which he got a book. After the trade between the parties was perfected, the officer showed his shie ook the peddler by surprise, and marched him to the Station-House. Previous to the arrest the office watched his movements and saw bim outer Brady's publishing house, No. 12 Ann street, and bring the I should not besitate to ask you to vote for this ticked in preference to either of the others. But when we I should not besitate to ask you to vote for this ticket in preference to either of the others. But when we come to consider the merits of the party which nominated them, as compared with the other parties, the motives for your choice are greatly increased. The Republican party is the party of Freedom and Progress: the Democratic party has sunk into a society for the propagation of Slavery. First, look at the question of Slavery in its relation to this election. It is very true that none of the officers to be chosen perform duties which can relate to Slavery, excepting only the Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Attorney-General. They do, however, and the Attorney-General particularly may have much to do, with the maintenance of the right, the dignity and the honor of New-York on this stare may have to resort to in vindication of her severeignty, to the execution of which the cooperation of her first law officer may be of the greatest importance. No man who values the free principles of the Republican party, and means that this State shall maintain the attitude she bore at the last Presidential election, can willingly permit the office of Attorney-General to fall into any but firm and able Republican hands. If, however, none of the offices could have any direct relation to the matter of Slavery, the sucsearch warrant, when Inspector Weed, with a passe of his men, made a descent upon the establishment, the obscene department of which is under the style of Smith & Co., while the legitimate business, if any, is carried or under the name of Brady. The Police were successful in their search, and found on the premises a great number of books and prints not to be qualed even at Akarman's. Brady and the pedder were held to bail to answer before the Grand Jery & the Court of General Sessions. A man named Dolan,

ANOTHER OUSCENE BUBLISHER ARRESTED .- Officer

a tailor in Nassau street, went bail for Brady. The New-Jersey State Fair commences at New Brunswick to-day, and will continue until Friday: The managers have spared no pains to render the Exhibition superior to any ever held in the State. Sever of the County Societies will erect touts on the gree end from all parts of the State entries of stock, and vegetables have been made. There will be say. eral machines in operation designed for extracting the juice from the Chinese sugar cane. The various rall-roads in the State will sell excursion tickets at reduced

rates to those desirous of visiting the Fair. A fire occurred on the third floor of the new buildis No. 158 East Twentieth street, at 11 o'clock la evening, whereby the clothes and jewelry of the ec-cuparts were burned. Damage some \$150. A women was found in the room drunk, who said that the fire

From The Washington Union.

As a general rule, the Southern Banks are in a sound condition; and, with large and increasing resources at command, they will be able, with few if any exceptions, to weather the present storm with undiministed evolut. The condition of the Banks is the City of New-York is such as to warrant the belief that their resources are fully equal to meet existing energy noise. Their strength will force the sus-pending banks fitto liquidation or the speedy resumption of specific patricets.

Lecking at home, we can see nothing in the flam-city affairs of this city to warrant alarm or distruct. Observing are not settlering from the effects of overstanding or overspeculating; and the cash means of our banks are not lecked up in protested paper or the deporteisted bonds and stocks of "fascy" railroads. At no period in the history of our city was the coedition of our merchants, hotel keepers, mechanics, traders, and real estate owners more prosperous and premising then it is at the present time. Never belief were clerks, journeymen and laborers as liberally and promptly paid as now; and we venture to my that the belience-sheets of our banks show as large net profits for the past year as for any previous year of their existence. Compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Cincinnati, or any other Northern, Eastern or Western city, the financial condition of Washington should be a source of congratation instead of a cause for alarm. But still, with all our substantial means at command with general freedom from cebt and general well paid employment, we are free to confess that a money pasie and a money orisis can be soon got up in the Federal capital, if our officers to confess that a money pasie and a money orisis can be seen got up in the Federal capital, if our officers are upon the confess that a money pasie and a money orisis can be seen got up in the Federal capital, if our officers to confess that a money pasie and a money orisis can be seen got up in the Federal capital, if our officers and capital and a cap

A DARISG ROSSERY IN RICHMOND. - A gentleman A DARISC ROSSERY IN RICHMOND.—A gentle-named A. D. Morrison, a merchant of Beckberi County, Va., on his way North to purchase gos with a isrre amount of money in his possession, trucked down in the street of Richmond, va-friday evening, nearly murdered, and robbed at tween \$5,000 to \$4,000.

nande. It nowever, none of the offices could have any direct relation to the matter of Slavery, the success or defeat of the party is a matter of very great importance. There appears to be a wish in some quarters, where there ought to be more knowledge, to underrate its importance. Let the men who do this wait till after the election, and if by any misfortane, which certainly seems improbable, the Republicans should be defeated, he will see how their defeat is interpreted into an acquisscence of the State in the legislation of the last two Congresses, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the letter of the President on the affairs of Kansas. So surely as the sun shall rise on the first Tuesday of November, so surely will the whole country on that day declare that the State of New-York has spoken her reiterated condensation of her approval of these several acts. If this he re—and of that there can be no doubt—how important is it that every elector should have brought before him again the momentous question of Slavery caught from a candle. be ore him again the momentous question of Slavery and Slavery Extension! It is not merely the question whether Slavery is a good or a bad institution, but whether it shall be extended by the action of the Fedensi Government, and whether the Free States can protect themselves against it, or whether they are so ar manacled by the Constitution of the United States that they can neither exclude it from the Territories, nor from the States themselves. People may shut their eyes, if they will—for none are allied as they will will see the states themselves.